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FARMERS NOTICE!

Published in connection with the agricultural extension work carried on by cooperation of the College of Agriculture, Kentucky State University with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and distributed in furtherance of the work provided for in the Act of Congress of May 8, 1914.

Have You Insured Your Orchard Against San Jose Scale---It Can Be Controlled.

HOW TO DETECT SCALE

San Jose scale attacks several different kinds of trees and shrubs. It is more commonly found on apple, peach and pear trees and on osage orange hedges. A bad case of scale is easily determined. The scales form a scurfy grayish covering over the limbs, giving the trees the appearance of being covered by ashes. On the fruit it causes red blotches. In case of doubt as to the presence of scale, send in samples of suspected branches to the Experiment Station. If scale is present in the orchard, spray *at once* for an infested orchard will die in three or four years if left untreated.



Tree killed by San Jose Scale.



A bad case of scale. A tree in this condition can be saved.

TREATMENT FOR SCALE

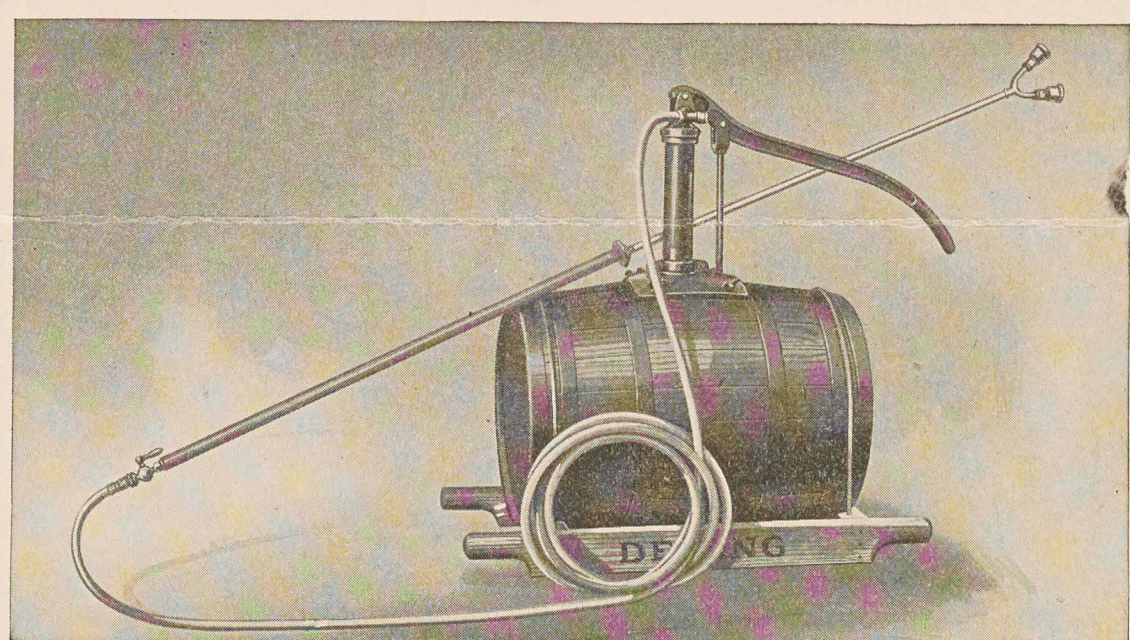
Concentrated lime-sulfur is ordinarily used for the control of scale. This may be purchased in a commercial form, and is to be recommended for general Kentucky conditions. In addition to controlling the scale, lime-sulfur also serves as a means of ridding the trees of fungus troubles that later on mature and cause the fruit to rot.

If concentrated lime-sulfur is used apply it at the rate of 1 to 8, that is one gallon of lime-sulfur to every seven gallons of water.

Lime-sulfur may be prepared at home as follows: Slake 20 pounds of lime, add 15 pounds of dampened sulfur to the slaking lime and enough water to prevent burning. Boil for an hour, dilute to 50 gallons and apply while warm.



San Jose Scale Magnified.



Good Form of Spraying Outfit.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SPRAY

Trees may be safely sprayed until the buds begin to burst. Observe the following regarding scale:

1. Buy fruit trees from properly certified nurseries.
2. Before spraying a badly infested orchard, it is a good plan to cut the trees back heavily.
3. Destroy all trimmings.
4. Examine all trees carefully at regular intervals.
5. Do not delay spraying if only a small amount of scale is present: Delay is dangerous.
6. Do thorough work. A poor wash properly applied will give better results than a good one poorly applied. Spray thoroughly all parts of the tree from the ground up.
7. An efficient outfit that will carry a steady uniform pressure is essential.
8. Let everyone consider it his duty to spray this year. If the orchard is not worth spraying destroy it at once.
9. If interested in a spraying demonstration or in controlling this pest, write the Kentucky State University, Lexington, Ky.

For Further Information, Etc., Address

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